

REVISIONISTS FAIL TO ALARM FORAKER

Expects Some Changes, But No Extra Session.

DINGLEY BILL NOT SACRED

Favors Such Alterations as Needed to Suit Times—Views of McCumber and Hale.

Tariff revision of an extremely moderate sort, by the Fifty-ninth Congress when it meets in regular session a year hence, is the way the agitation of this political subject in various parts of the country impresses Senator Foraker. He is not alarmed by declarations of strong revisionists that, unless an extra session is called next spring, the revising process will come so close to the next Congressional elections that the Republican majority in the House will be imperiled. This is a part of the political game, he well knows, but his judgment is that while alterations in the Dingley schedules will come, they will be so slight eventually that the country will easily accustom itself to them, without danger of such dire industrial consequences as the revisionists predict.

After campaigning extensively through the industrial States of the Union in the past few months, Senator Foraker is in an exceptionally good position to speak of the trend of popular sentiment on tariff revision. He is well aware of the restlessness which pervades some parts of the country, where numbers of people think the Dingley schedules need a little looking after. Many of the voters are convinced that numbers of the industrial industries of that day have grown to full size now, and no longer need the same measure of Government protection they have enjoyed in the past.

No Need of Haste.

Speaking along these lines at the Capitol yesterday, Senator Foraker said: "Tariff revision has been talked over so much that there is hardly anything new to be said about it. There seems to be an increasing sentiment for revision, to be made by the friends of the protective principle, and I think some action by Congress likely before very long, but not immediately."

"It is probable the subject will be one of the matters to be taken up by the Fifty-ninth Congress, and I think that will be soon enough. The friends of the Dingley schedules they were not intended to be proof against the possibility of any change thereafter. If any changes are now shown to be needed there ought to be no difficulty in making the necessary rearrangement of schedules to suit the times."

"There does not seem to me any necessity for extraordinary haste in dealing with the subject, however, and I hope there will be no extra session for that purpose. I do not think the great expense of calling the new Congress into session, many months in advance of its regular session, is demanded, when the whole subject can be handled just as well at its regular session a year from now."

McCumber's New Title.

Senator McCumber of North Dakota, who has come back to Washington with the full stock of health which is always necessary for anyone who holds the trying place of chairman of the Senate Pensions Committee, if he expects to get through a year's work without breaking down under the strain, is not a radical stand-patter nor yet an ardent revisionist. He is, however, one of the original "square-dealers," and believes the tariff ought to be looked into by fair-minded men and the right thing done under the circumstances.

"North Dakota stands upon the declaration in the Republican platform of 1896," said the Senator, in his committee room at the Capitol yesterday, as he raised his eyes from a large batch of mail on his desk. "The platform declared that rates should be readjusted when conditions have so changed as to demand alteration in the public interest. Our people in North Dakota, away from the high protection centers, are most patriotic on the tariff question. Their interests are agricultural, far different from those of their fellow-citizens in the great cities of the East. There ought to be some changes, as on steel, for instance, but we are not clamoring for radical action. We are not stand-patters, but we are not in too great a hurry, either, to change schedules which might affect the general prosperity of the country."

Hale Against Revision.

Senator Hale of Maine was at the Capitol yesterday for the first time this fall, looking the picture of health. Just before starting for Washington he figured in an impressive ceremony at the University of Maine, at Orono, where he turned over to the president of that institution the keys of the new Lord Hall, erected by Henry Lord, of Bangor, Governor Hill, Governor-elect Cobb, and other prominent men of the State were present.

On the subject of tariff revision the Maine Senator had little need of elaborating his views. He said: "Maine is decidedly against a revision of the tariff. All the people of the State share that opinion. They also are opposed to Canadian reciprocity. The only reciprocity they believe in for this country is in non-competing products, and there are none of that kind between Maine and Canada."

Colorado's Ballot Fight.

Federal interference to prevent a repetition of the alleged ballot frauds in Colorado at the late election has aroused interest throughout the country, and many voters have been inquiring under what process of law the court actions have been instituted.

The warrants charging interference with the right of suffrage were sworn out under the following section of the Revised Statutes:

Section 5506—If two or more persons conspire to injure, oppress, threaten or intimidate any citizen in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or because of his having so exercised the same; or if two or more persons go in disguise on the highway, or on the premises of another, with intent to prevent or hinder his free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege so secured, they shall be fined not more than \$5,000 and imprisoned not more than ten years; and

Good Enough for Bryan Is Democratic Party

Would Take Years to Organize Machine Like It, and He Is to Strive to Make It Represent a Majority.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 26.—William J. Bryan was in Kansas City today. He arrived at 10 o'clock and met M. C. Wetmore, of St. Louis, by appointment to arrange for a hunt for big game in the Ozarks. Mr. Bryan denied that his meeting with Mr. Wetmore was to talk politics or to arrange for a conference of Democrats.

"The story that I sent out letters to prominent Democrats," said he, "is untrue. I sent out no letters and I have not tried to have a conference. My

shall, moreover, be thereafter ineligible to any office or place of honor, profit, or trust created by the Constitution or laws of the United States.

Dates From War Times.

This stringent regulation is a part of the old enforcement act, more popularly known as the force bill. The act was passed by Congress in 1870 during the reconstruction period of the South. After the civil war there was a tendency to disfranchise the negro. This was the cause of the passage of the force bill, which provided for supervisors under whose direction the elections were held. Since then Congress gradually repealed the sections of the force bill, until there are but few of them remaining. The Revised Federal Statutes show that among the remaining sections is No. 5508.

The question of the applicability of section 5508 to Denver's election frauds has always been a subject of controversy. Discussing it a Colorado Republican of prominence, who is acquainted with the details of the prosecutions now in progress, said:

"For two years have we wrestled with the statute. Opinion among us was always divided. Some held that the section is applicable to our frauds, while others contended that as the law was passed to help the negro to vote, it is only applicable in his case. Judge Hallett always contended that the law is not applicable in Denver, and therefore we have always contented ourselves in bringing the cases in the district court. A strong brief was filed by the Republicans with Judge Hallett a few days before election. The fact that Commissioner Capron has now issued the warrants would indicate that Judge Hallett has changed his mind and decided that he can assume jurisdiction in the Denver elections."

COMMITTEE GATHERING TO TACKLE HARBOR BILL

Chief of Engineers Recommends Expenditures of \$45,000,000 on Wharves and Channels.

Chairman Burton, of the Rivers and Harbors Committee, is expected in Washington today. The other members of the committee are en route, and it is likely that the committee will hold its first meeting next Tuesday, when work will be begun at once on the rivers and harbors bill, which will be passed at the coming session of Congress. There has been no general rivers and harbors bill since 1892. The estimates made by engineers for river and harbor work to be included in the bill at this session of Congress reach \$45,000,000. Two hundred new surveys have been declared by the chief of engineers as worthy of improvement.

These will be included in the bill, together with a number of other projects, one of the largest of which is the improvement of the Delaware River. It is unofficially estimated that the bill at this session will carry \$75,000,000.

It is ever ready to do your bidding, and "discourse sweet music." Years of experimenting by inventors of note have finally produced an instrument which is correctly named

"The Perfect Piano Player."

THE "CECILIAN" does the mechanical work for you; it is a statement of actual fact when we say that the musical results are hardly to be distinguished from the playing of a really great pianist and musician. Tone is graduated instantly from pianissimo to fortissimo; technical difficulties are as easily overcome as a simple scale by the amateur, and effects are limited only by the intelligence of the operator.

The "Cecilian" amuses you in that it plays all the popular music of the day.

The "Cecilian" is a help to the serious student of music; it gives access to the vast fields of musical literature.

The "Cecilian" is an educator and assists materially in mastering time, rhythm, and form.

Cecilians Sell for \$250.

A new Cecilian Parlor has been fitted up, and we extend you a cordial invitation to come down and see and hear the new models of grand and upright players.

Sold Only By

E. F. Droop & Sons Co.,

923-925 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W.

Steinway and Other Pianos

HITCHCOCK'S PLAN RUINOUS STROKE

Against Declared Policy of the Commissioners.

WOULD DISARRANGE SYSTEM

Local Authorities Believe Charities Should Be Supervised by Charity Board.

Secretary Hitchcock's official assertion that he will recommend to the President that the entire control of Freedman's Hospital and the Washington Hospital for Foundlings be transferred from the District Board of Charities to the Department of the Interior, is considered at the District Building as a ruinous stroke against the declared policy of the Commissioners to centralize and economize the administration of all charitable institutions in the District, supported wholly or in part, by the resources of the District.

Although the Commissioners refused to say anything on the subject for publication, it was readily understood that they emphatically disapproved of the recommendation.

Two Great Principles.

Since the Board of Charities was established, four years ago, the Commissioners have stood for two great principles in connection with the charity establishments. One was that the present complicated system on which these places are financed and operated must be simplified by giving supervision to one body, the charities board, responsible to the Commissioners for its actions and policies.

The other was that Congress should gradually eliminate from the appropriation bills all public moneys granted to professionally private charity institutions. They have argued, before the Congressional District committees and in their annual reports to Congress, that the only way economy could be secured in the charity legislation was to give their board the right to control, inquire into, and make recommendations on the conditions found in the institutions. Their great desire has been to centralize the charity operations and to secure a better co-operation between the various hospitals and retreats.

It was pointed out that, should the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior be carried into effect by Congress, the District Board of Charities would be interrupted the cohesiveness and effectiveness of the system, which, as it stands now only in a preparatory stage.

No Objection in One Case.

The Secretary also asked that the control of the Government Hospital for the Insane be given to the Interior Department. To this there is no objection on the part of the Commissioners, as they virtually exercise no control there now, the institution being supported entirely by the National Government.

Then, too, the Hospital for the Insane receives many more patients from outside the District than is the case with Freedman's Hospital.

On the other hand, it was pointed out that there could be no possible reason for the control of the Washington Hospital for Foundlings being given to the National Government, as it is purely a local concern. In the same way it was argued that Freedman's Hospital is supported by the United States and the District, each paying one-half of the expenses of the buildings and operations of the hospital.

The Triumph of the "Beauty."

Gude's American Beauty Roses are the finest specimens of rose culture, 1214 F.

The prince, who was greatly touched, expressed deep respect for this mark of sympathy from the Jews.

NEGRO IS ARRESTED.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26.—Frank Saylor, the negro who shot and killed Henry and George Henderson, colored, at Bethayres Tuesday night, was arrested today at Langhorne, near the scene of the double murder.

He was taken to the city prison, where he is being held for trial.

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PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT DOES FAIR IN ONE DAY

(Continued from First Page.)

President Roosevelt in the pavilions by the foreign commissioners, who met him at the entrance. In the Chinese pavilion Vice Commissioner General Wong Kai Kah presented him with a picture over 800 years old.

Although the movements of the President had been kept rigorously secret, he was everywhere greeted by a dense crowd. They cheered and waved hats and handkerchiefs, necessitating constant acknowledgment and eliciting the characteristic smile, which has become known throughout the country.

Visitors to the grounds gained their clues to the President's movements entirely by the movements of the military, which lined the roads along which he was expected to move. All these roads were picked at intervals of about 100 feet with soldiers from the Sixteenth United States Infantry. Pickets were thrown out a half hour or more before the President's party was due to arrive.

Speeches at Banquet.

At the conclusion of the banquet, ex-Governor Francis delivered an address, saying that after the visits of representatives of every country in the world, there remained only a visit from the President, the typical American. He declared that not the Republicans, but Roosevelt, carried Missouri in the recent election.

In response, the President said: "President Francis and you, my hosts: 'I count it, indeed, a privilege to have had a chance of visiting this marvelous exposition. [Applause.] I cannot sufficiently express my appreciation of its wonder and its beauty. It is in very fact, as you, President Francis, have said, the greatest exposition of the kind that we have ever seen in the record of history. [Applause.]'

Regrets Impermanency.

"As I walked today through and among the buildings and saw what they were and what they contained, what they signified in the way of achievement among these great and friendly nations who are represented here, I had but one regret, and that was a deep regret—the regret that these could not be made permanent [applause]—the regret that it is impossible to keep these buildings as they are for our children and our children's children, and all who are to come after, as a permanent memorial of the greatness of this country. [Applause.]

"I think that the American who grudges a dollar that has been spent here is not so far affected as he should be. [Applause.]

"It is a credit to the United States that this exposition should have been carried to so successful a conclusion, and, of course, it is pre-eminently a credit to Missouri and to St. Louis, and on behalf of all the people of the country—for each man in the country had a personal stake in the success of this exposition, for its success reflected credit upon the entire country—I wish to express my deep appreciation of the far-sighted, tireless, intelligent, disinterested work that has been done by all who are responsible for this exposition, and more than that by all others, by you, President Francis. [Cheers and applause, long continued.]

"The country is under a great debt of obligation to you and your associates, and I am glad of this opportunity to express, however imperfectly my sense of this obligation. [Applause.]

Pleased With Trip.

"It is a peculiar pleasure to come here to see you and this great exposition, because of what the exposition was, I have always been greatly interested in Missouri, and during the last three weeks, I have grown to think of it, if possible, even more highly than before. [Applause.]

"A number of years ago I made a particular study of one of the great men whom in time past Missouri has presented to the service of the nation—of old Tom Benton. [Applause.]

"I have always felt that not only I, but every man who had the welfare of the nation deep at heart, could find very much by which to profit in the career of Benton and his fellows of the Jackson Democracy of that day."

Much To Profit By.

"It is a curious thing, gentlemen, how, in time goes by, we are able to see in the men and in the parties of the past features of the utmost usefulness to the country, even though at the time those men of those parties seemed antagonistic, and I wish to say that any good American of the present can find an incalculable amount from which to learn by which to profit in the principles and the practices alike, of the Whigs, who followed the lead of Henry Clay, of Kentucky, and of those whom they regarded then as the chief foes of those very Whigs—the Democrats who followed the lead of Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, and of Tom Benton, of Missouri, and of Sam Houston, of Texas, and perhaps the chief lesson to be learned from the lives of all those men is the lesson of a broad Americanism—an Americanism that should teach every man that he is no true American unless the welfare of each of his countrymen is dear to him, and that without the slightest regard as to where that countryman lives. [Applause.]

True to All Men.

"Gentlemen I was reading the other day a speech made by Abraham Lincoln a couple of days after he was elected to the Presidency, and I cannot quote it verbally, but it ran somewhat like this:

"'As long as I have been in this office, I have never, willingly, planted a thorn in any man's bosom. [Applause.]

"I am gratified greatly that my countrymen (I am quoting from Lincoln) have seen fit to continue me in office, but it does not add to my satisfaction that anyone else is pained by the result."

"Those were the words of Lincoln in 1861, and I feel that any man who even tries to be fit to be President of the United States should approach his duties in that spirit. [Applause.]

"That any man worthy of serving the people, not merely in that position, but in any position of weight in public life, should have that sense of elation that anything personal in his triumph does not lessen the sense of infinite responsibility thereby cast upon him and the weight of the duty he owes to all his fellow-citizens, and he should realize that whatever the differences among our people before election, once the election has taken place, the President is the President of all the people of every section socially, of every section industrially, of all the people North or South, East or West, and that he is bound, again to quote the language of Abraham Lincoln:

"With malice toward none, with charity toward all, seeking after the light as God has given him to see the light, to strive to so conduct himself toward all of them and toward his manifold duties, as those duties arise, then the people of his efforts may be for the good of our common country. [Cheers and applause.]

Readings and music in the reading room for the blind of the Library of Congress have been arranged as follows for this week:

Tuesday, Miss Alma D. Stier, Thursday, violin and piano recital by Robert Stearns and Mrs. Eugene Byrnes. Saturday, Prof. J. W. Chickering.

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PARISH OBSERVES SILVER BIRTHDAY

Imposing Services at St. Teresa's Church.

FOUNDED 25 YEARS AGO

Cardinal Gibbons and Other Prominent Clergymen to Take Part in Ceremonies Today.

The silver anniversary of St. Teresa's Catholic Church, Washington and Fillmore Streets, Anacostia, will be celebrated today, the ceremonies beginning with mass at 10:30 o'clock this morning. Cardinal Gibbons and a number of distinguished clergymen will take part.

At the mass the pastor of the church, the Rev. Father Charles M. Bart, will be the celebrant, with the Rev. Thomas B. Hughes, pastor of St. Agnes Church of Baltimore, as deacon, and the Rev. J. D. Marr, pastor of the Immaculate Conception Church of Washington, as subdeacon. The master of ceremonies will be the Rev. George Dougherty, of the Catholic University. He will be assisted by Acolytes William Weedon and William Leonard.

Cardinal to Take Part.

Cardinal Gibbons will be attended by Rev. Thomas S. Lee, the pastor of St. Matthew's Church, this city, and by Rev. John T. Whelan, the pastor of St. Mary's Star of the Sea, Baltimore, as deacons of honor.

In the sanctuary will be Rev. Dr. D. J. Stafford, pastor of St. Patrick's Church; Rev. Thomas Croft, of Gettysburg, Pa.; Rev. Paul Griffith, pastor of St. Augustine's; Rev. T. J. Eavich, pastor of Holy Name; Rev. Father Matthews, pastor of St. Cyprrian's; Rev. Thomas S. Dolan, of Laurel, Md.; Rev. P. C. Gavlin, of the Cathedral, Baltimore; Rev. P. Doory, of Elk Ridge, Md.; Rev. James Sterling, of St. Matthew's; Rev. James Smythe of St. Joseph's; Rev. Thomas M. McGuigan, of St. Patrick's; Rev. Father Gaylen, of St. Peter's; Rev. Ambrose O. Bevan of the Immaculate Conception.

Cardinal Gibbons will deliver the sermon. He will be assisted in administering confirmation by Rev. Father Whelan and Rev. Father Croft.

In the evening there will be solemn vespers, at which the Rev. M. F. Egan, assistant pastor of St. Teresa's, will be the celebrant. The Rev. Ambrose O. Bevan will be the deacon, and Father Doory subdeacon. The Rev. Dr. Stafford will deliver the discourse.

The choir has been augmented for the occasion. Miss Jennie Green will be the organist, and Dr. Robert Green will have charge of the singers.

End of Ceremonies.

The celebration today is the culmination of a series of events of importance to the church which have extended over a month. The Redemptionist Fathers have just concluded a two weeks' mission, and a handsome marble altar presented by a member of the congregation, now deceased, was installed.

It is fitting that Cardinal Gibbons should officiate today, as he was present at the cornerstone laying twenty-five years ago.

The church was erected through the efforts of the late Rev. Father Stanislaus Ryan, who was many years pastor of the church.

INVITED TO NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 26.—The Nashville chamber of commerce has invited President Roosevelt to visit Nashville when he comes South.

High-grade Raincoats and Overcoats for Men As Produced By Saks & Company.

These garments represent the best that long experience in the making of clothing for men, the cleverest tailors in the craft, and the facilities afforded by the most thoroughly equipped of workshops can provide. They possess an individuality and worth that no concern as yet has ever been able to duplicate. They stand alone superior to all others—in style, fit, quality, and price.

Included in this class of garments are:

Raincoats, \$10 to \$30

These particular garments possess all that style, fit, and method of construction which characterizes our Overcoats. They are not only serviceable as Raincoats, but serve the purpose of an Overcoat in the most satisfactory manner.

The fabrics employed are Fancy Worsteds, Scotch Mixtures, Black Unfinished Worsteds, and Covert Cloths, in either the "Tourist" or "Paddock" model.

Overcoats, \$10 to \$45

Our Overcoat assortment is indeed great in variety, and we are able to give but a mere inkling of its scope.

"Tourist" models, fashioned according to the Saks standard of style and quality, may be had in Oxfords, Black Vicuna, Irish Frieze, or in Black or Gray Mixtures.

Single or Double-breasted "Paddocks" are well represented in Oxford or Plain Gray, Black, Brown, or Fancy Mixture Cheviots, Cassimeres, Vicunas, or Worsteds.

Pennsylvania Avenue

Saks & Company

Seventh Street